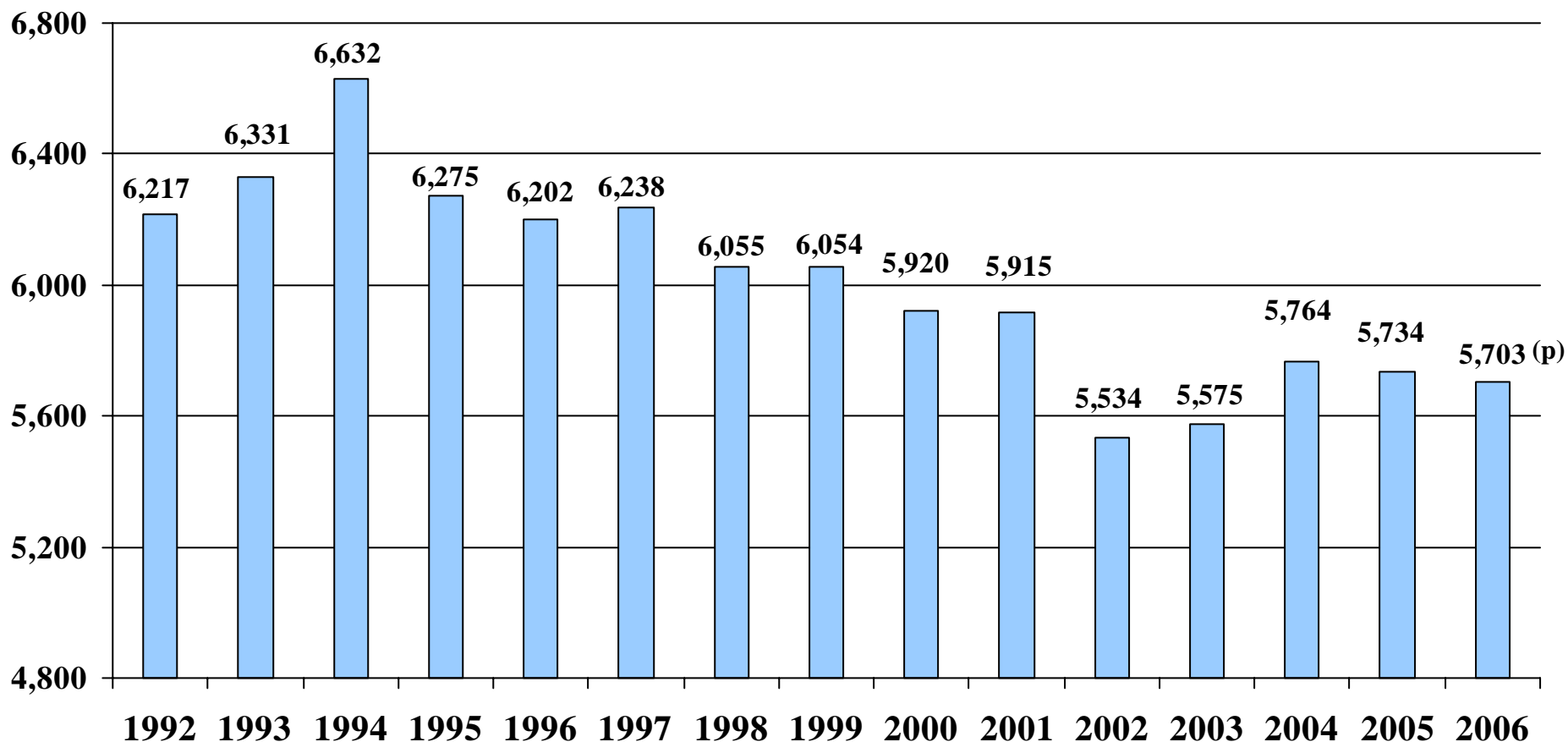


Number of fatal work injuries, 1992–2006



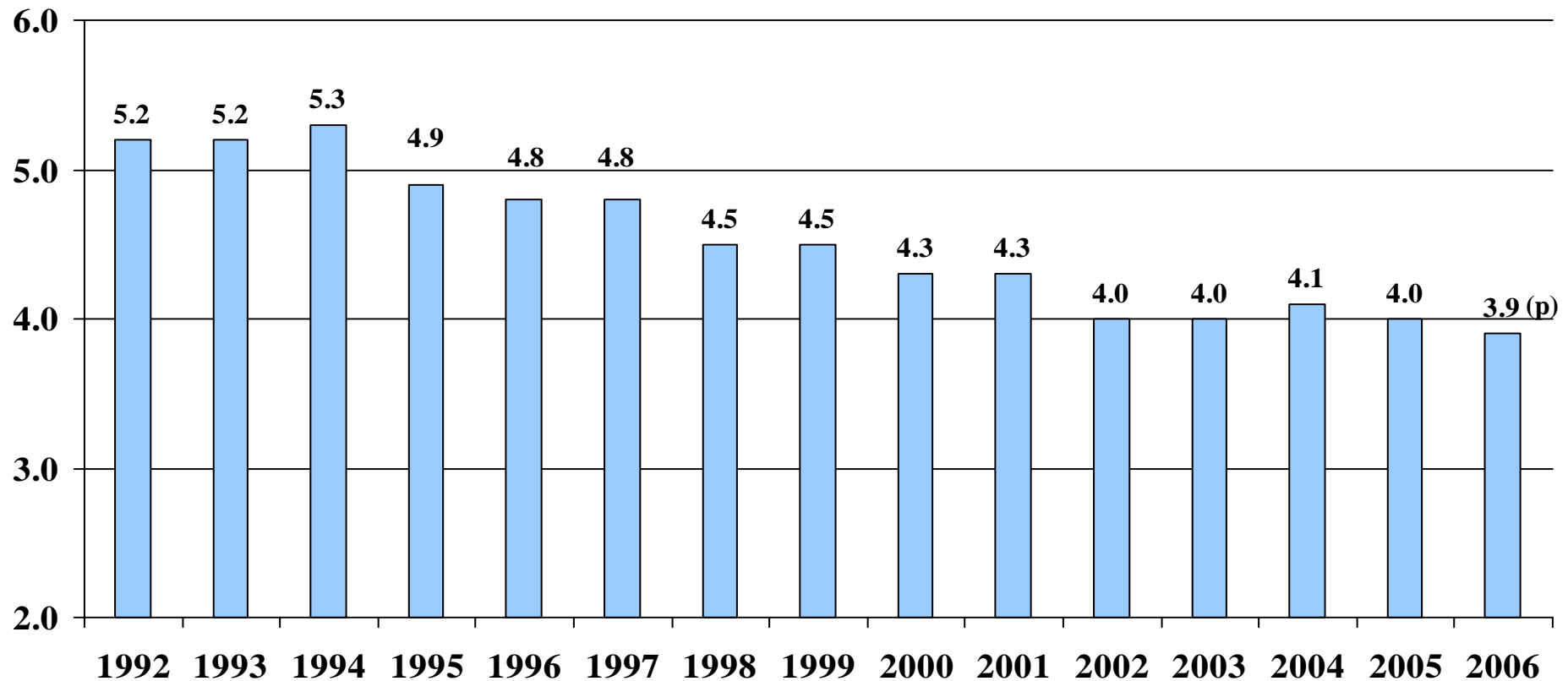
The 2006 total of 5,703 work-related fatalities represented a slight decrease from the revised total of 5,734 fatal work injuries reported for 2005.

p = Preliminary

NOTE: Data from 2001 exclude fatalities resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2007

Rate of fatal work injuries per 100,000 workers, 1992–2006



The rate of fatal work injuries in 2006 was 3.9 fatalities per 100,000 workers, lower than the rate for any year since the fatality census was first conducted in 1992.

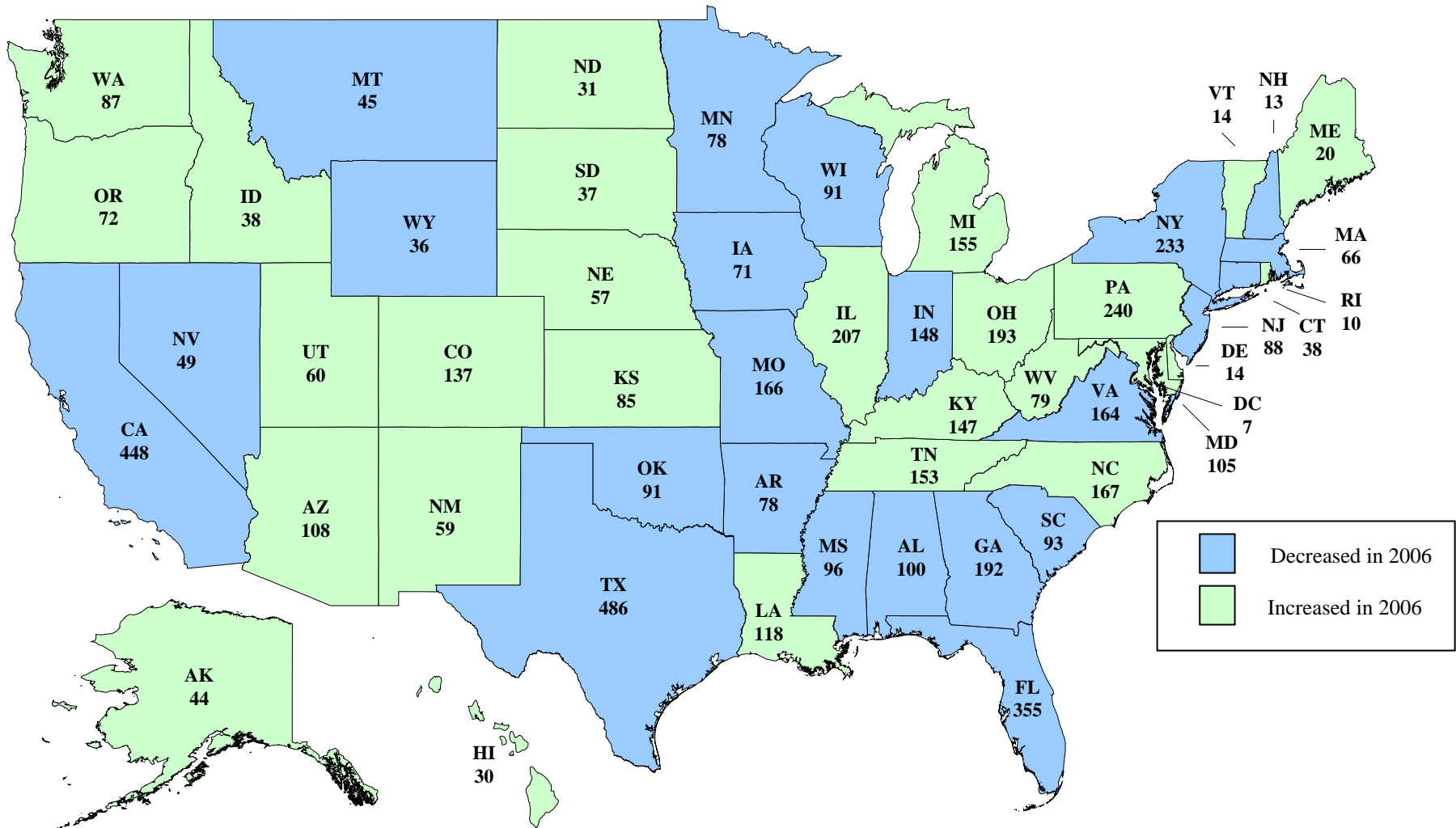
p = Preliminary

Rate = (Fatal work injuries/Employment) x 100,000. Employment data, except for military, based on the Current Population Survey (CPS). Prior to 1999, resident military figure derived from Bureau of the Census data. From 1999 to the present, figure based on Department of Defense (DOD) figures.

NOTE: Data from 2001 exclude fatalities resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks. Rates for 1992-2005 calculated using revised fatality data.

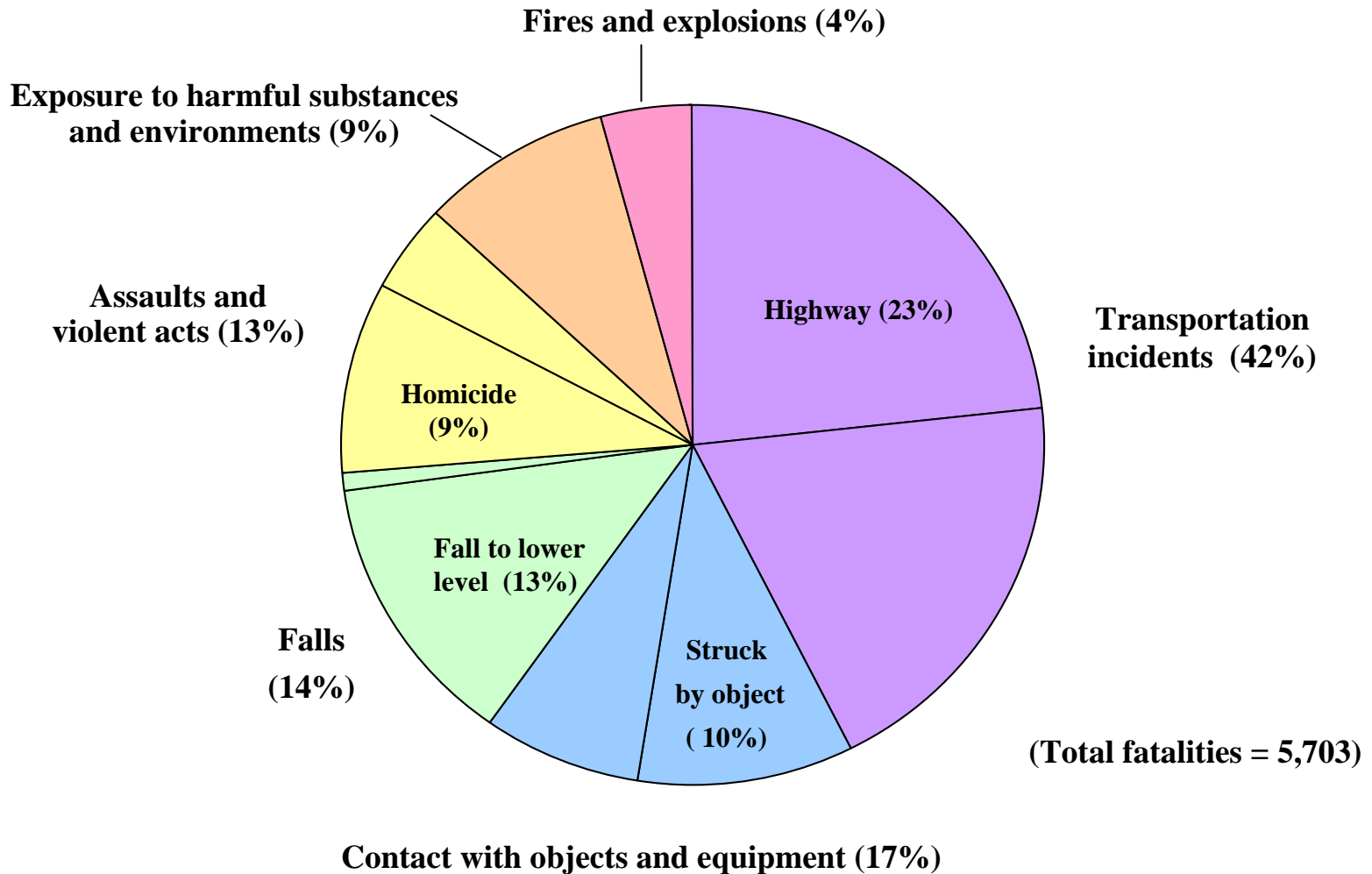
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, U.S. Bureau of the Census, and U.S. Department of Defense.

Number of fatal work injuries, by State, 2006



Twenty-three States and the District of Columbia had fewer fatal workplace injuries in 2006 compared to 2005. The remaining 27 States had a higher number of fatal injuries in 2006 than in 2005.

Manner in which workplace fatalities occurred, 2006

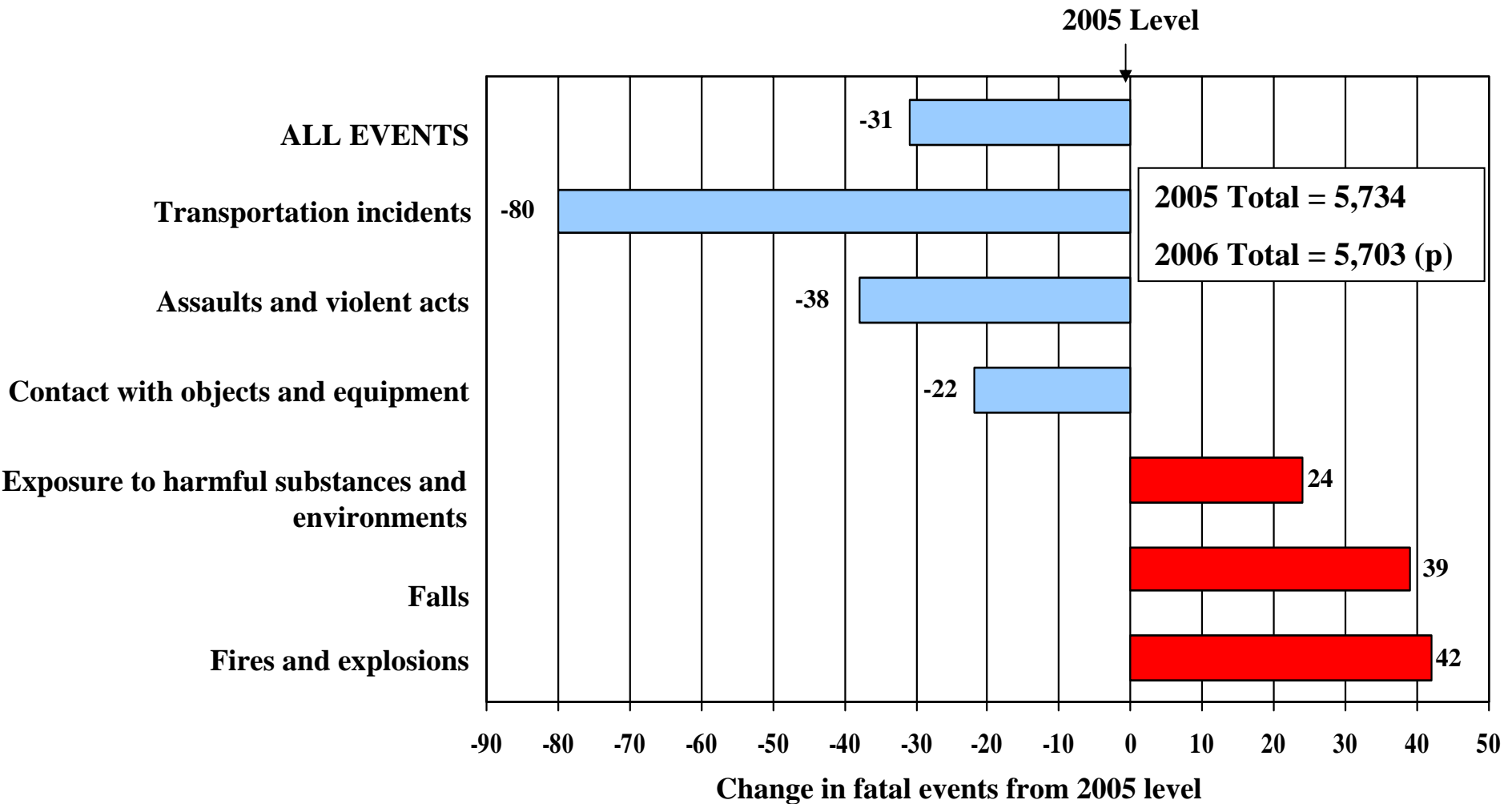


More work-related fatalities resulted from transportation incidents than from any other event. Highway incidents alone accounted for nearly one out of every four fatal work injuries in 2006.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2007

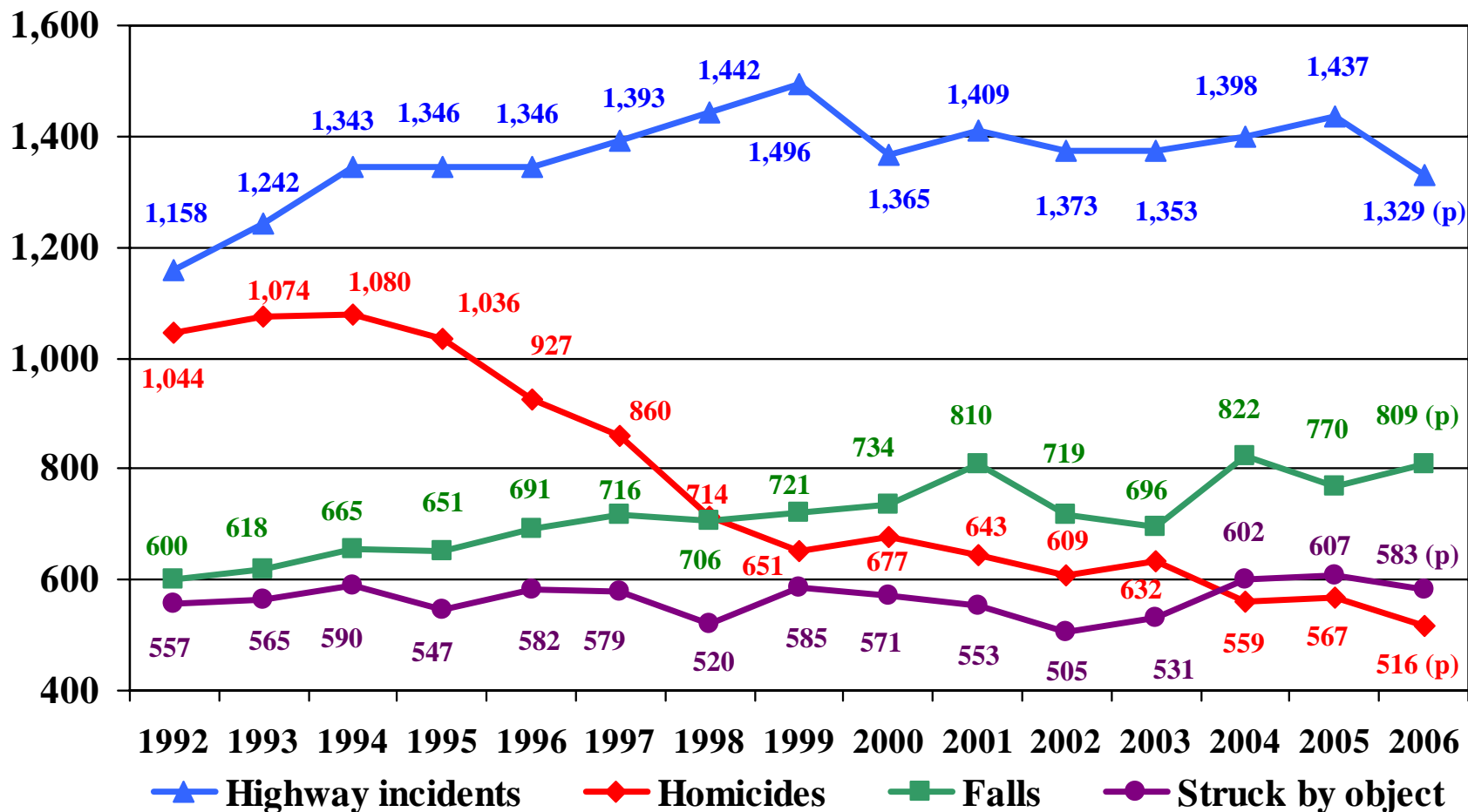
Difference in workplace fatality counts, by event, 2005–06



Fatal work injuries resulting from transportation incidents, assaults and violent acts, and contact with objects and equipment all decreased in 2006. Fatal work injuries resulting from exposure to harmful substances and environments, falls, and fires and explosions increased in 2006 from 2005 levels.

Four most frequent work-related fatal events, 1992–2006

Number of fatalities



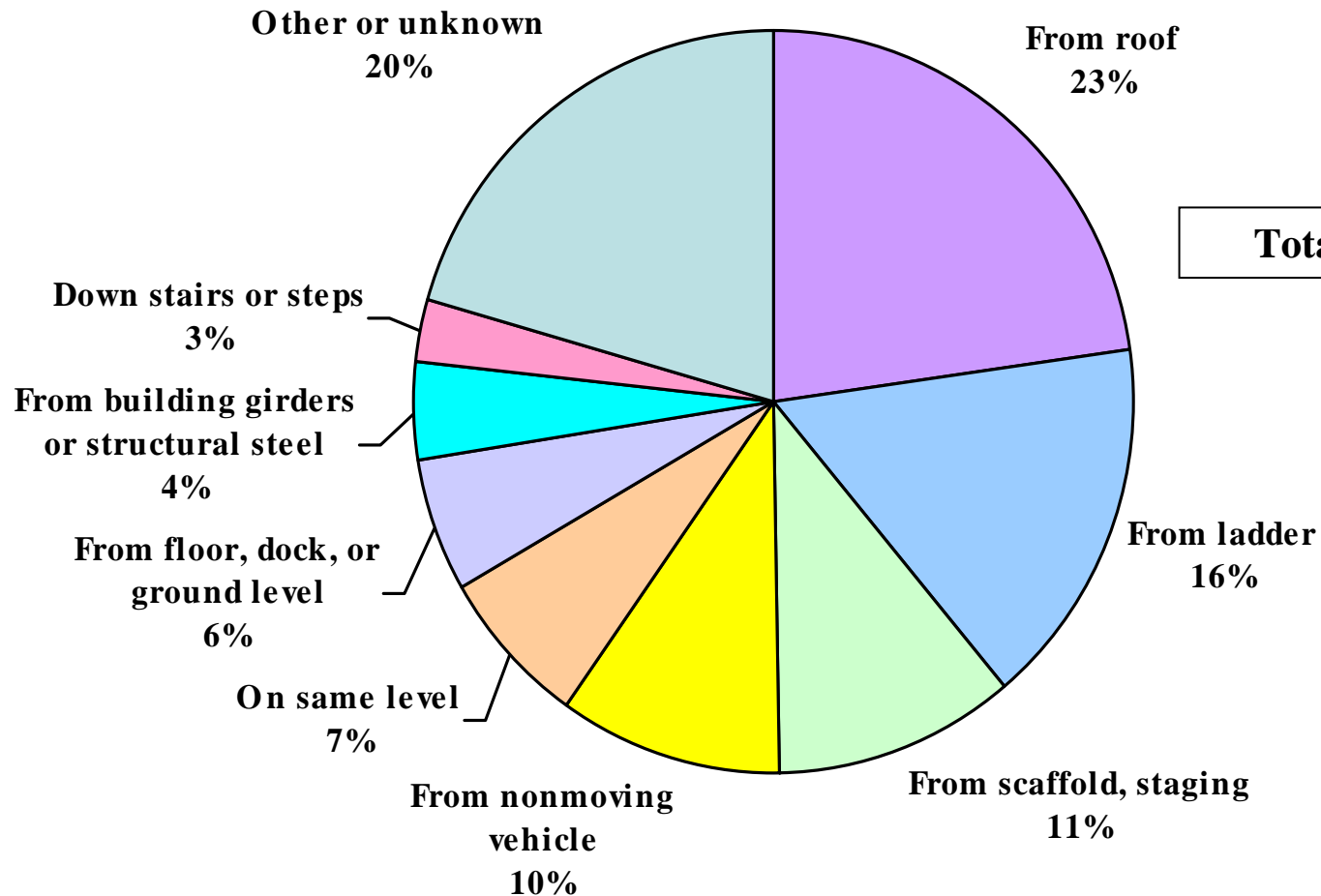
Workplace homicides have declined over 50 percent since 1994, while fatal falls have trended higher. Struck by object fatalities overtook homicides as the third most frequent fatal event in 2004.

p = Preliminary

NOTE: Data from 2001 exclude fatalities resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2007

Falls, by type of fall, 2006

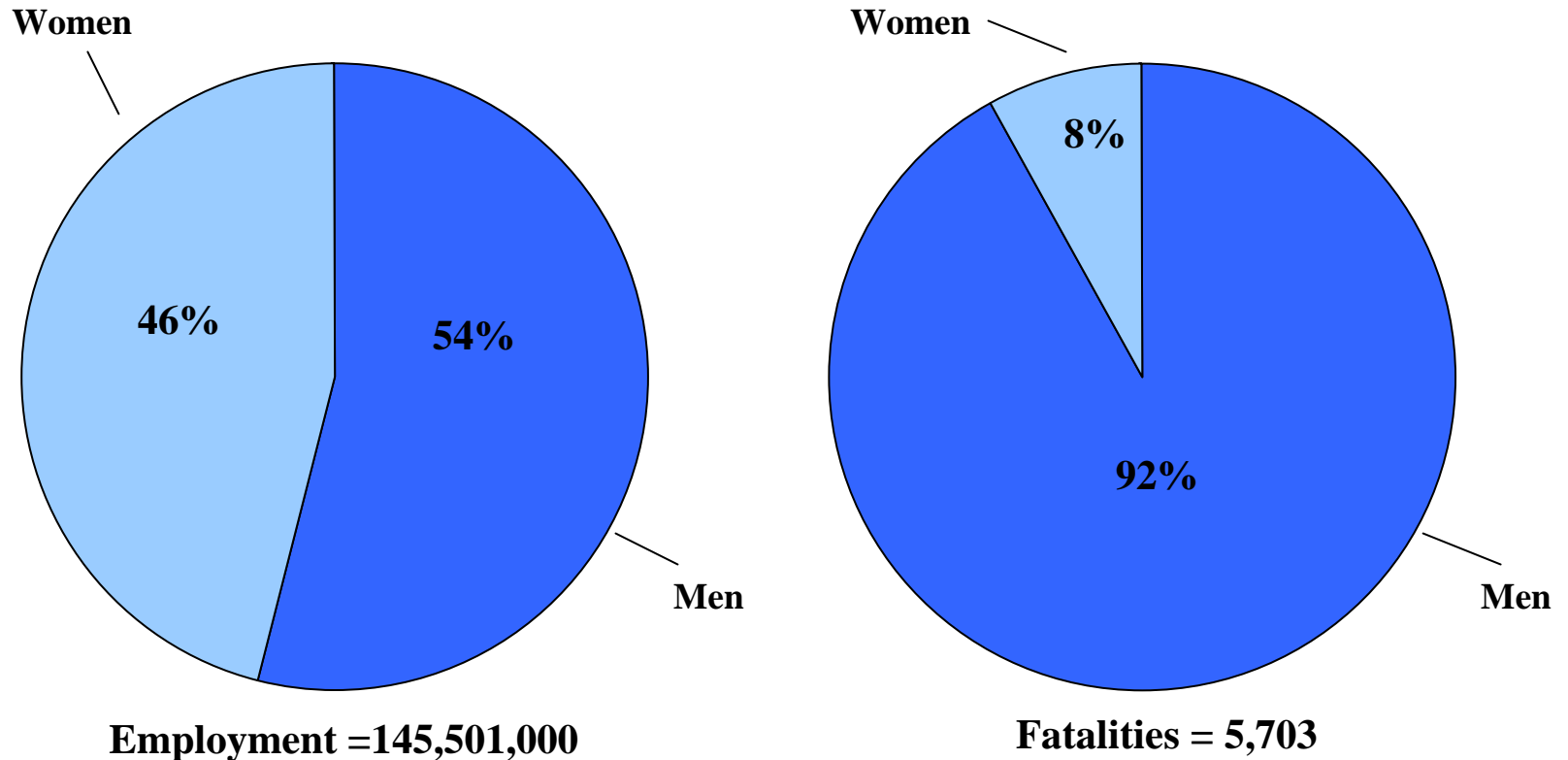


Of the 809 fatal falls in 2006, nearly two in five involved falls from roofs or ladders.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

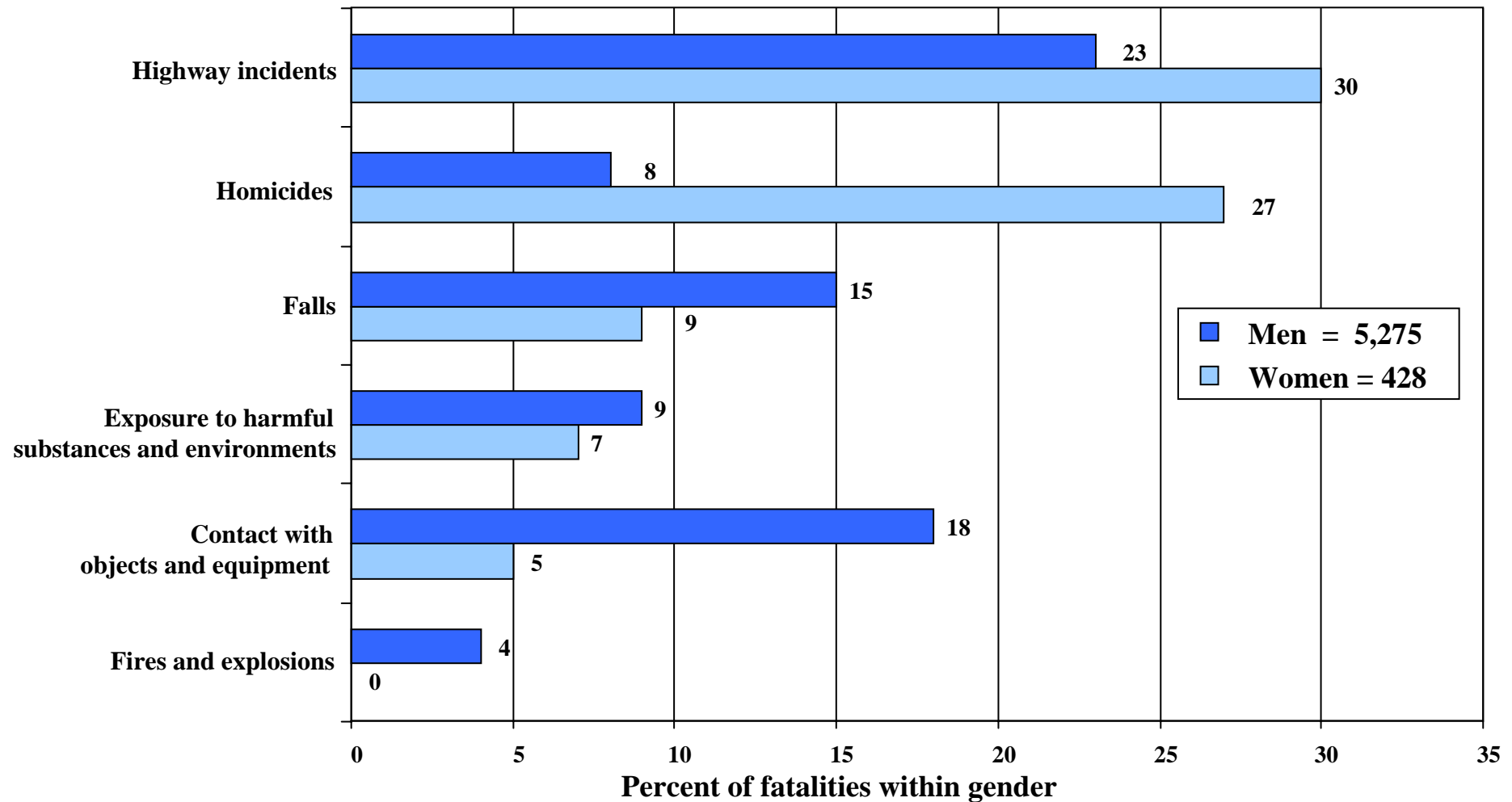
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2007

Employment and fatalities, by gender of worker, 2006



Men continued to record a disproportionate share of fatalities relative to their employment in 2006.

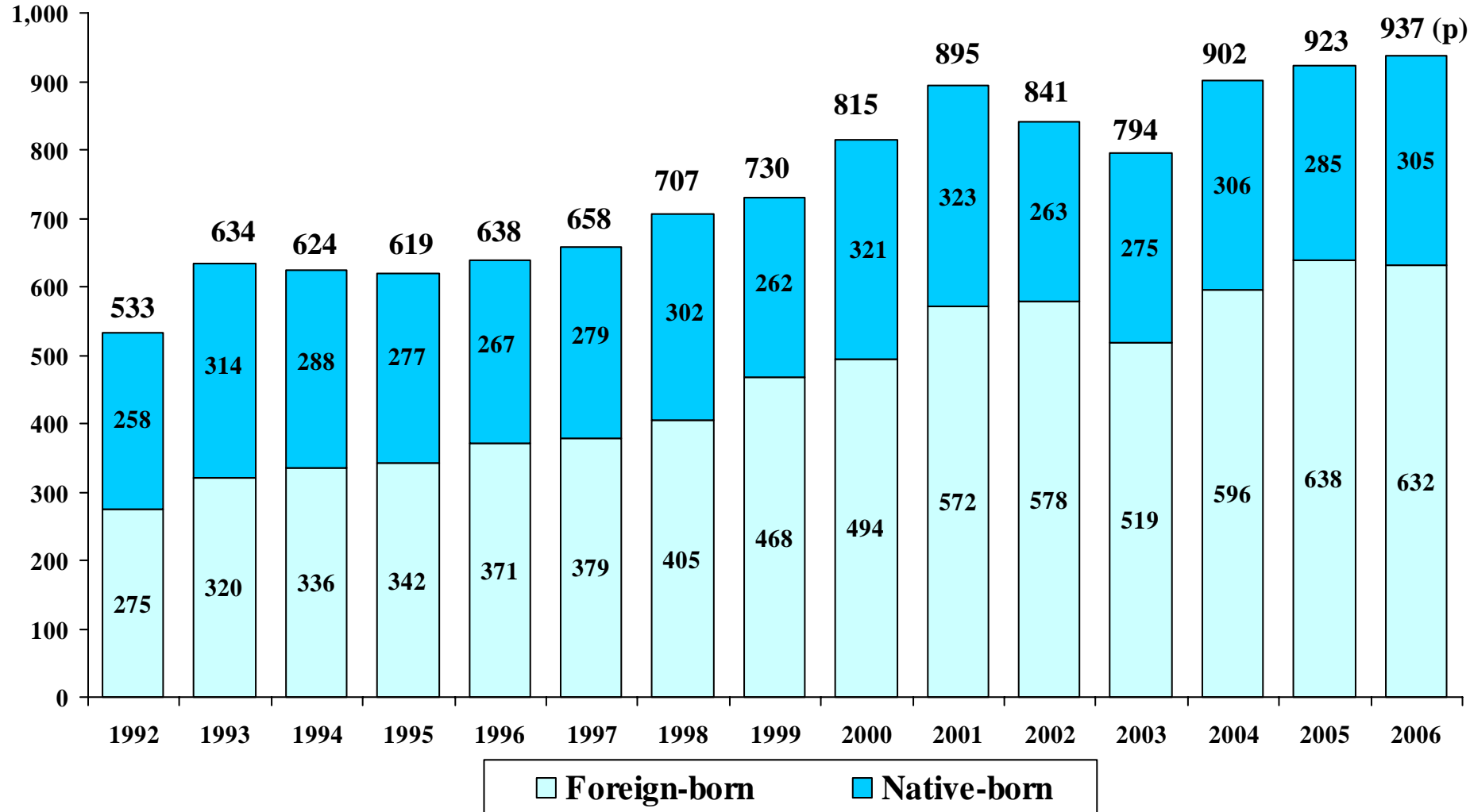
Fatal injury events, by gender of worker, 2006



A higher percentage of fatal work injuries to women resulted from highway incidents and homicides than for men. A higher percentage of fatal work injuries to men resulted from falls and from contact with objects and equipment.

Number of fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers, 1992-2006

Number of fatalities



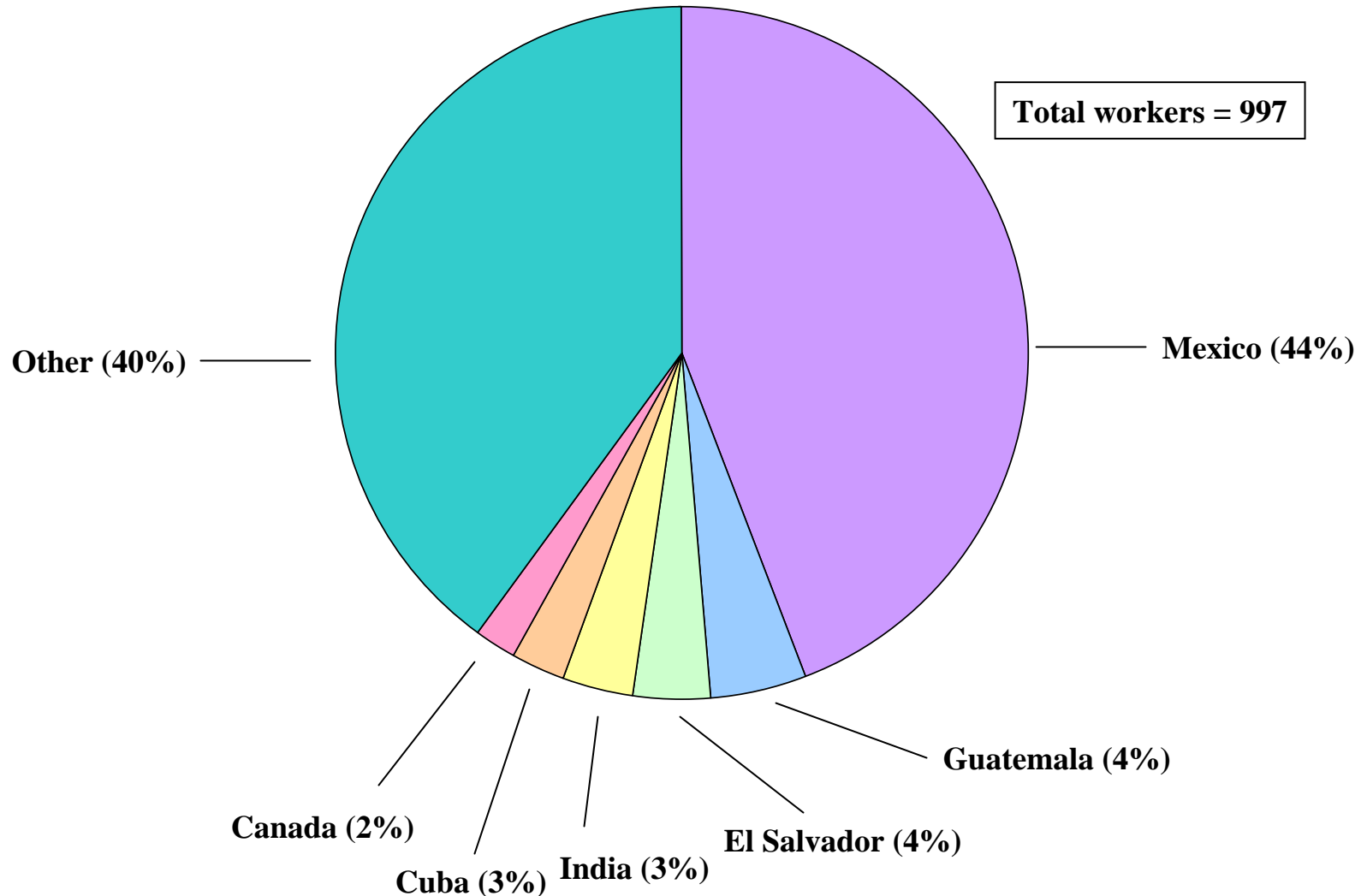
Fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers increased to a series high in 2006, though the fatality rate for this group of workers was lower. More than two-thirds of fatally-injured Hispanic or Latino workers in 2006 were born outside of the United States.

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NOTE: Data from 2001 exclude fatalities resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks.

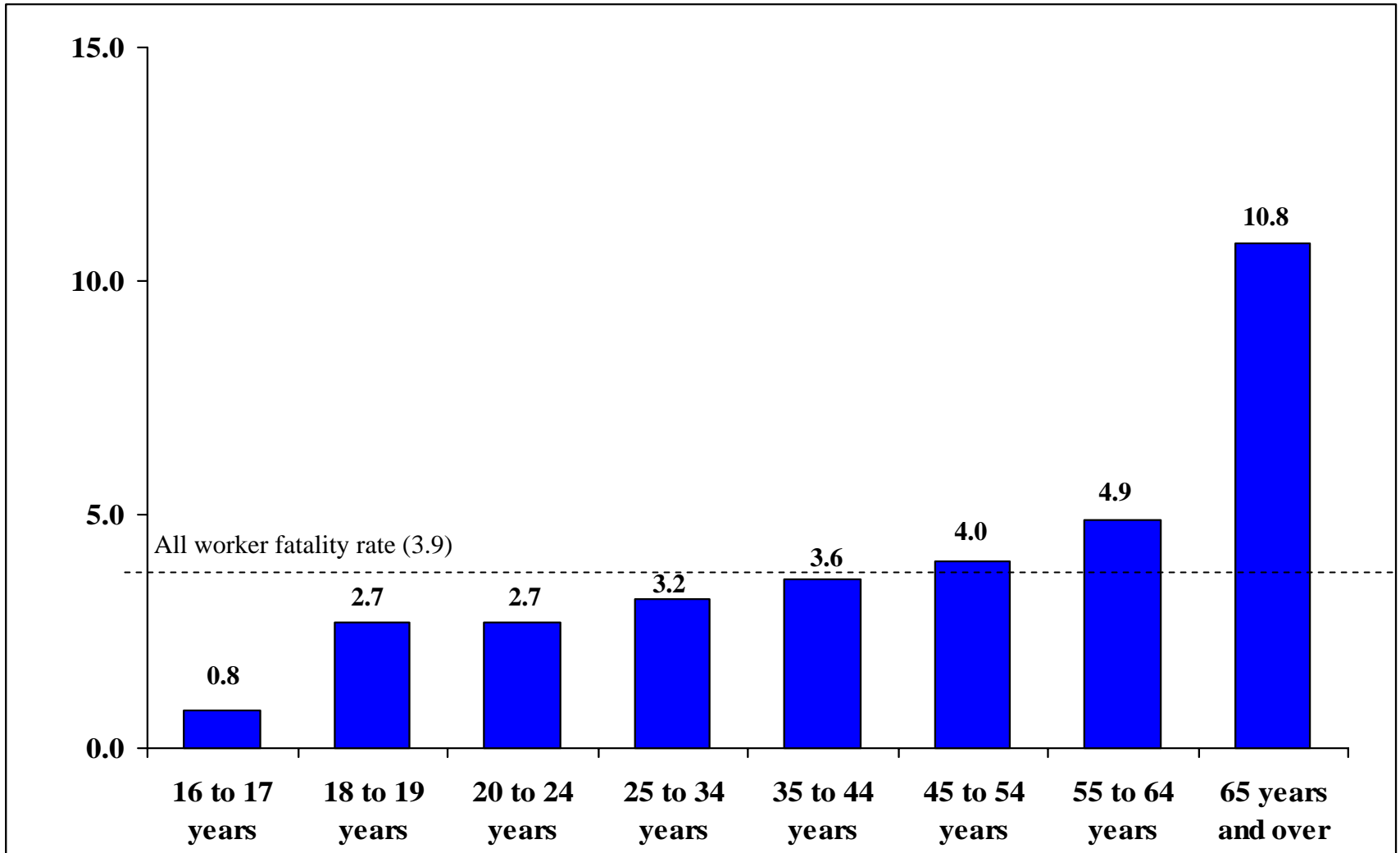
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2007.

Fatal occupational injuries to foreign-born workers, by country of origin, 2006



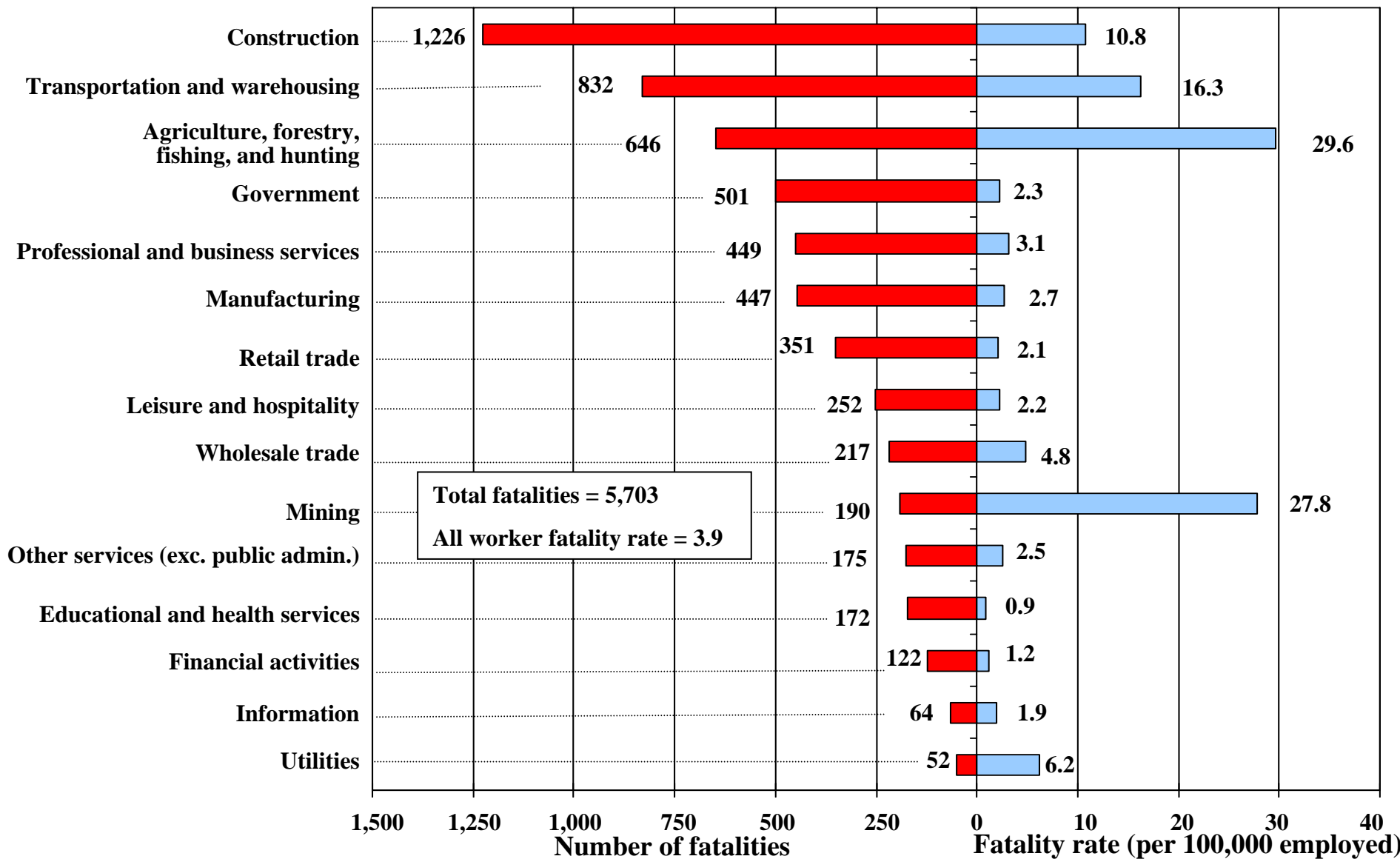
The countries of origin of workers killed on the job in 2006 encompassed approximately 100 foreign countries. More than two in five foreign-born workers who were fatally injured in 2006 were born in Mexico. Of the countries included in the “Other” category, each had less than two percent of total fatalities to foreign-born workers.

Fatal work injury rates, by age group, 2006



Fatal work injury rates for workers 45 years of age and over were higher than the overall U.S. rate, but workers 44 years of age and under had lower rates.

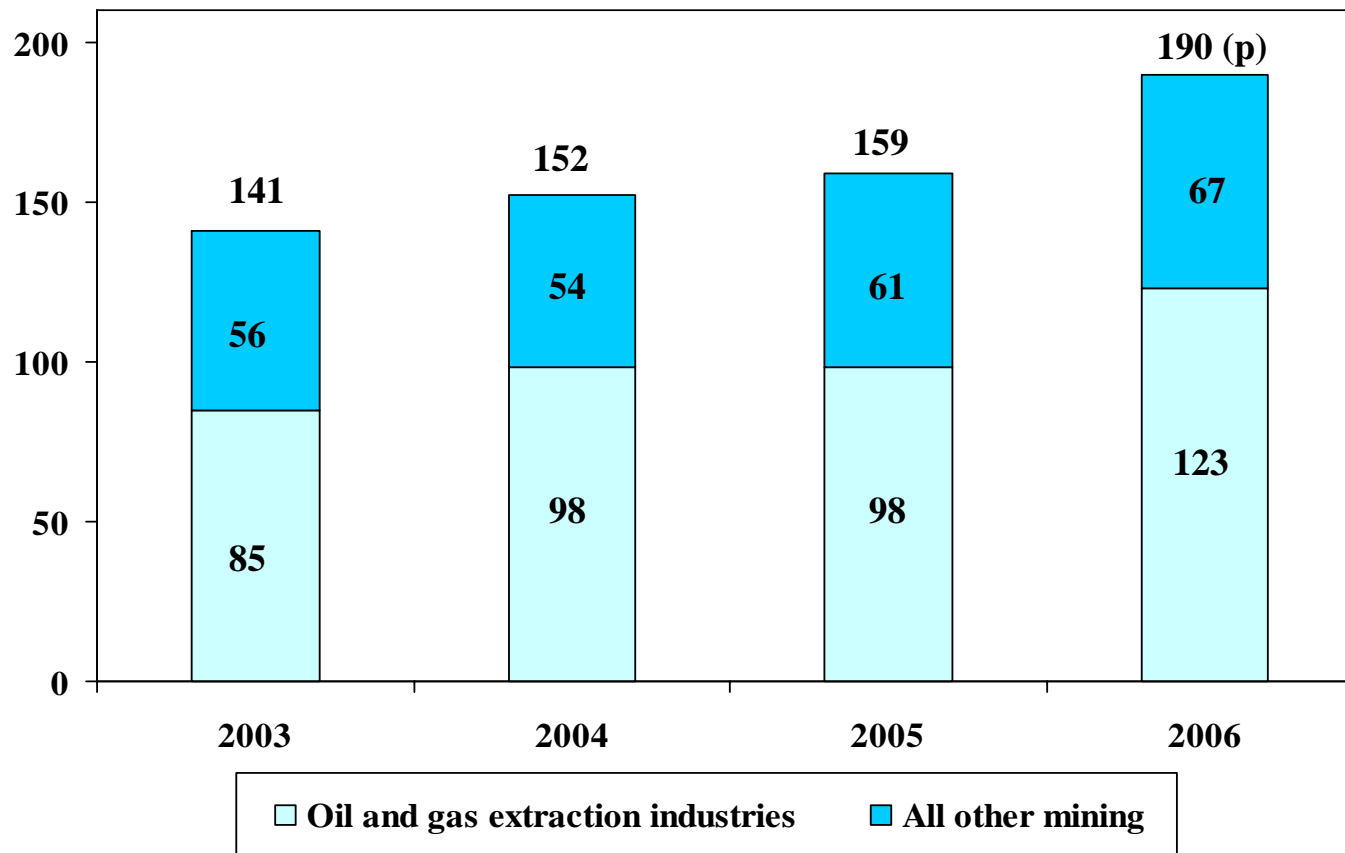
Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries, by industry sector, 2006



Although the construction sector had the highest number of fatal injuries in 2006, the industry sectors with the highest fatality rates were agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting and mining.

Fatal occupational injuries in the private mining industry, 2003–06

Number of fatalities



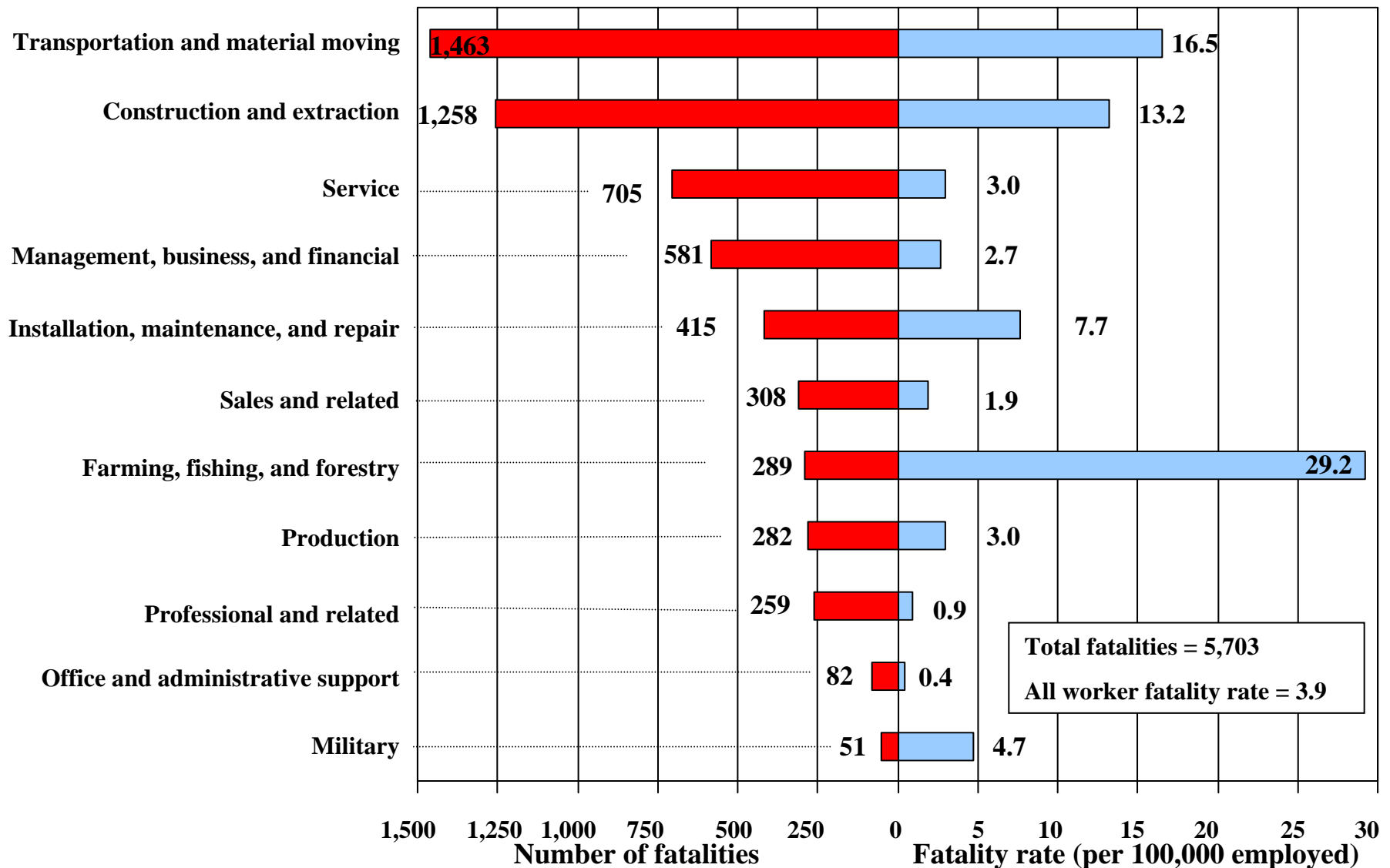
Even though fatal work injuries in coal mining more than doubled in 2006 (from 22 in 2005 to 47 in 2006), oil and gas fatalities accounted for nearly two-thirds of the fatal work injuries in mining in 2006.

p = Preliminary

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2007

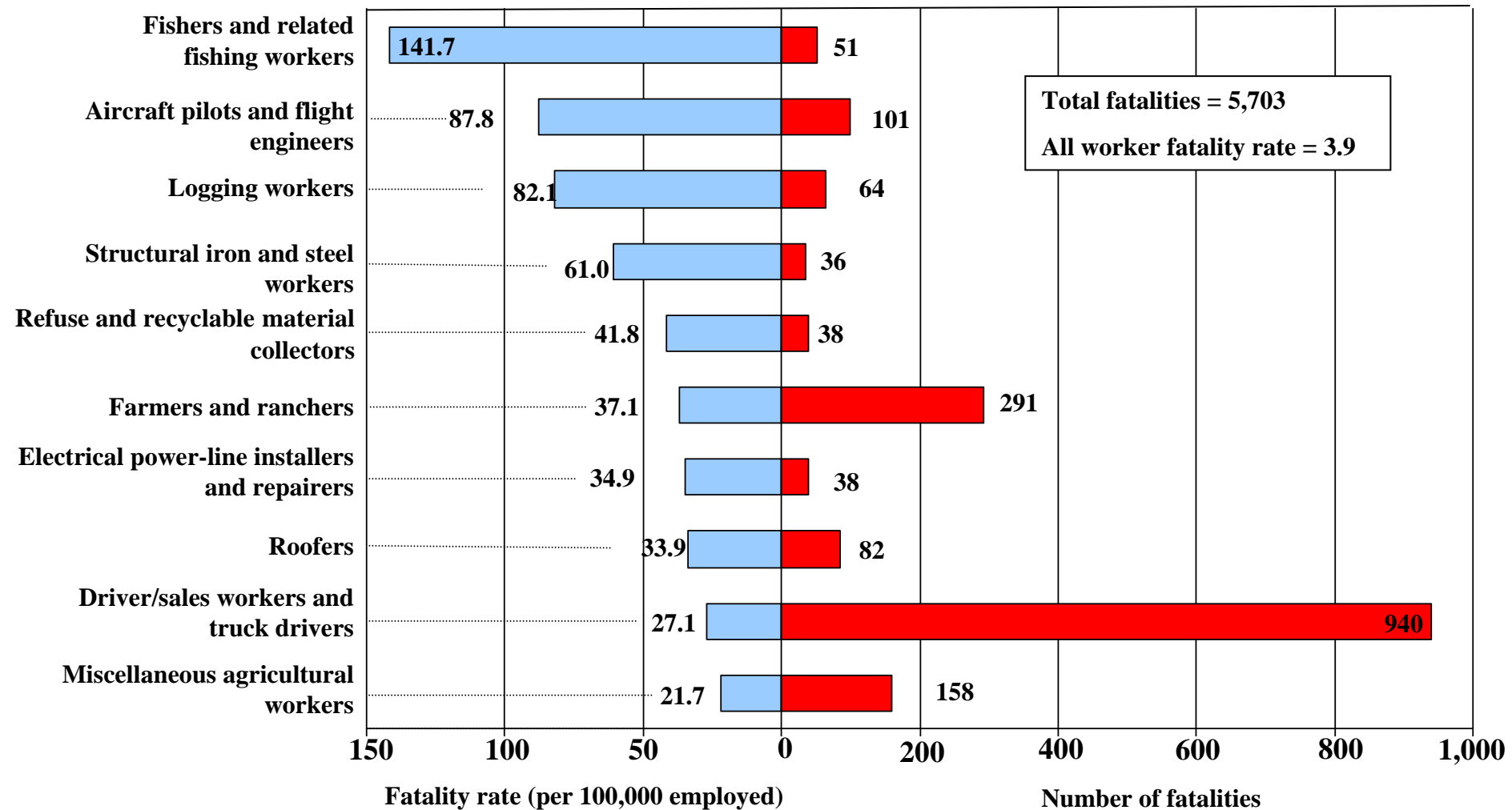
NOTE: Oil and gas extraction industries includes NAICS 211 (oil and gas extraction), NAICS 213111 (drilling oil and gas wells), and NAICS 213112 (support activities for oil and gas operations).

Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries, by major occupation group, 2006



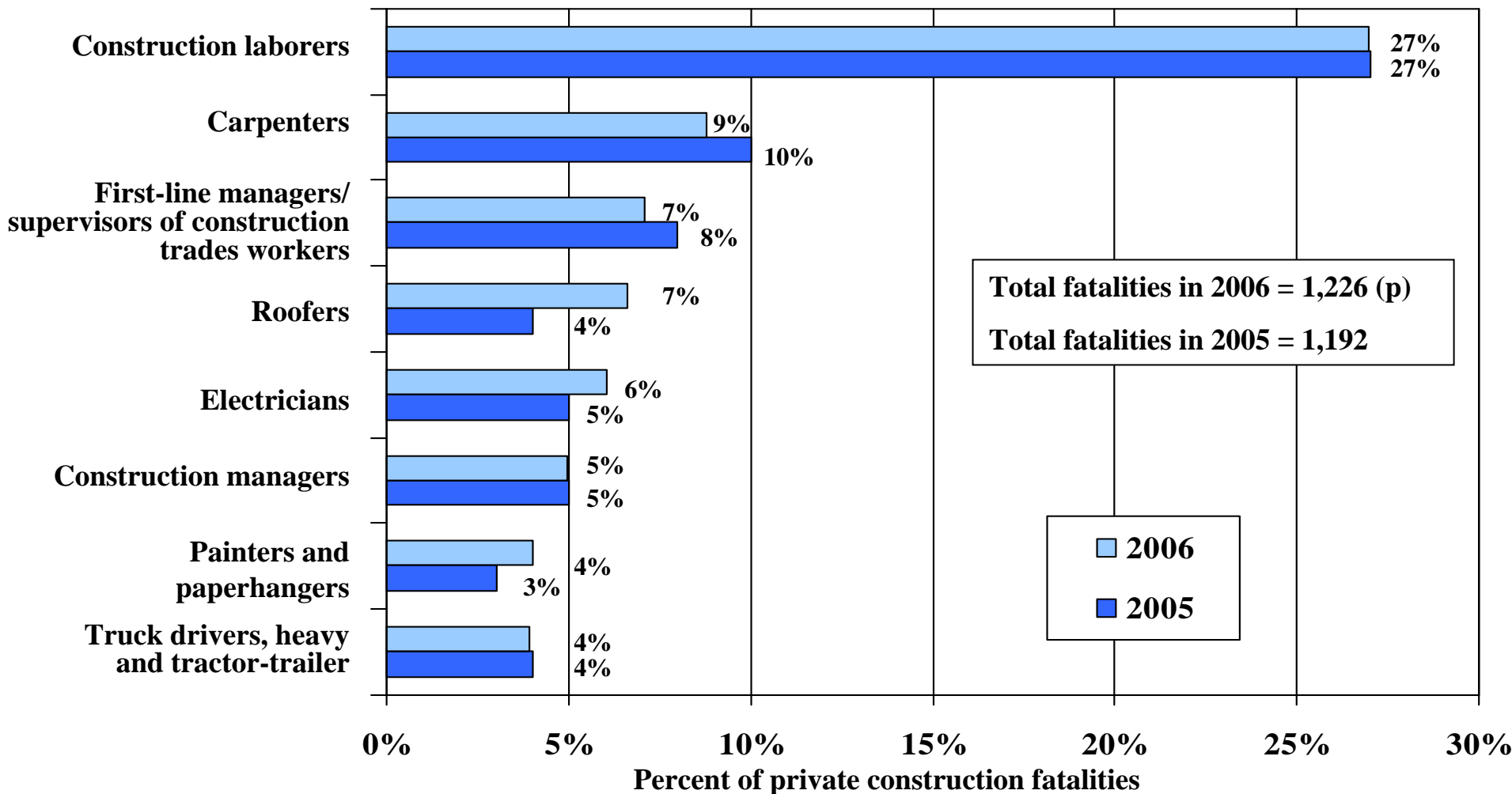
Although transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number of fatal work injuries in 2006, the highest fatality rate among major occupational groups was in farming, fishing, and forestry.

Selected occupations with high fatality rates, 2006



Fatal work injury rates were highest for fishers, aircraft pilots and flight engineers, and logging workers in 2006.

Distribution of fatalities by selected occupations in the private construction industry, 2005–06



Fatal work injuries involving construction laborers accounted for more than one out of every four private construction fatalities in both 2005 and 2006.